

AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 has been amended to show solar panel 66 and LCD screen 68. Support for the amendments to FIG. 1 can be found throughout the specification of the application as filed, for example at page 8, line 19 – page 9, line 8. Therefore, no new matter has been added.

FIG. 3 has been amended to show solar panels 66 and remote signal transmitter 64. Support for the amendments to FIG. 3 can be found throughout the specification of the application as filed, for example at page 7, lines 1-12, and page 9, line 20 – page 10, line 2. Therefore, no new matter has been added.

The drawings have also been amended to add FIG. 4. FIG. 4 is similar to FIG. 3 and includes a plurality of receivers 10. Support for FIG. 4 can be found throughout the specification of the application as filed, for example at page 7, lines 13-19, and page 9, line 20 – page 10, line 2. Therefore, no new matter has been added.

Attachment: Replacement Sheets

REMARKS

Claims 1-19 are pending. By this Amendment, claims 1, 17, and 19 are amended, and no claims are canceled or added.

Claims 1 and 17 have been amended to recite that the light source is “locally directed.” Claim 19 has been amended to recite that the illumination means are “locally directed.” Support for the amendments to claims 1, 17, and 19 can be found throughout the application as filed, for example in FIGS. 1 and 3 and at page 4, lines 8-20; page 6, lines 17 – page 7, line 19; and page 9, line 9 – page 10, line 18. Therefore, no new matter has been added and no narrowing amendments are intended with respect to the unamended claim elements and claims

**Notice of References Cited**

The Office Action cited U.S. Patent No. 6,049,274 to Stachurski (hereinafter “Stachurski”), but the Notice of References Cited accompanying the Office Action does not include Stachurski, nor was Stachurski cited in an Information Disclosure Statement. Applicant respectfully requests a new or corrected Notice that includes Stachurski.

**Drawing Objections & Amendments to the Specification**

The drawings were objected to under 37 C.F.R. § 1.83(a). FIG. 1 has been amended to show solar panel 66 and LCD screen 68. Support for the amendments to FIG. 1 can be found throughout the specification of the application as filed, for example at page 8, line 19 – page 9, line 8. Therefore, no new matter has been added.

FIG. 3 has been amended to show solar panels 66 and remote signal transmitter 64. Support for the amendments to FIG. 3 can be found throughout the specification of the application as filed, for example at page 7, lines 1-12, and page 9, line 20 – page 10, line 2. Therefore, no new matter has been added.

The drawings have also been amended to add FIG. 4. FIG. 4 is similar to FIG. 3 and includes a plurality of receivers 10. Support for FIG. 4 can be found throughout the specification of the application as filed, for example at page 7, lines 13-19, and page 9, line 20 – page 10, line 2. Therefore, no new matter has been added.

The specification has been amended to correspond with the amended drawings and to correct a minor typographical error at page 6, line 16.

### **Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103**

Claims 1-3, 5, 8-10, and 15-19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,450,060 to Parkhurst (hereinafter “Parkhurst”) in view of Stachurski. Claims 4, 6, and 7 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parkhurst in view Stachurski and further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0246122 to Bailey III (hereinafter “Bailey”). Claims 11 and 12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parkhurst in view of Stachurski and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,463,595 to Rodhall et al. (hereinafter “Rodhall”). Claims 13 and 14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parkhurst in view of Stachurski and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,785,243 to Cross (hereinafter “Cross”). Insofar as the rejections apply to the amended claims, the rejections are respectfully traversed.

First, it is respectfully submitted that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established. To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. MPEP §§ 2142, 2143.

Regarding claims 1, 17, and 19 and the combination of Parkhurst and Stachurski, Applicant respectfully submits that there is no motivation to combine the cited references as suggested in the Office Action. Parkhurst is directed to motion detection, in particular “the detection of game movement, and that of other hunters in connection with hunting for game.” Parkhurst, col. 1, lines 7-9. “[T]he receiver R [of Parkhurst] has a casing 51 with an ear phone jack 52 . . . . The ear phone jack 52 allows the hunter to audibly monitor the sensor S-1.” Parkhurst, col. 3, lines 20-25. Stachurski, on the other hand, is directed to a portable security system that comprises an audible alarm. Stachurski, title; col. 2, lines 47-50. Parkhurst therefore provides audible monitoring that only the hunter can hear, which will not disturb any wildlife, which Stachurski’s alarm creates a widely audible output. Parkhurst and Stachurski are non-analogous, and there is no motivation, explicit or implicit, in either Parkhurst or Stachurski that would motivate one to combine the teachings of these references.

There is also no reasonable expectation of success. Stachurski teaches the following: “These components are held within a housing 20 which has a standard light globe/tube electrical connector 22 attached to one end 24 for allowing connection to mains

power through a corresponding standard light globe/tube socket . . . .” Stachurski, col. 2, lines 51-55. Refer also to Stachurski at col. 4, lines 22-25 (“In order to install the system 10, a standard light globe at the premises at which the system 10 is to be installed is removed from its socket and replaced with housing 20 which is connected thereto by its connector 22.”). Stachurski therefore requires a light globe/tube socket, and there is no teaching or suggestion of such a socket in Parkhurst. Any combination of Parkhurst and Stachurski, contrary to the assertion in the Office Action, would therefore be inoperative, offering no reasonable expectation of success. The socket of Stachurski also teaches away from the suggested combination with Parkhurst.

Even if combined as suggested in the Office Action, the combination of Parkhurst and Stachurski does not teach or suggest all the claim limitations. Each of claims 1 and 17 recites a locally directed light source (“locally directed illumination means” in claim 19) in combination with the other elements recited in each claim. Refer, for example, to the specification of the present application as filed at page 6, lines 17-22, and page 7, lines 6-10, and to FIGS. 1 and 3.

Neither Parkhurst nor Stachurski teach or suggest “a locally directed light source selectively activated by the remotely wirelessly transmitted activation signal,” as recited in part in claim 1; selectively activating the at least one locally directed light source by wirelessly transmitting an activation signal,” as recited in part in claim 17; or “at least one locally directed illumination means for illuminating an area proximate the receiver, . . . wherein the at least one locally directed illumination means is selectively activated by the activation signal transmitted by the remote transmitter means,” as recited in part in claim 19. As noted in the Office Action,

Parkhurst does not disclose a light source, and therefore does not teach or suggest a locally directed light source (or illumination means). Stachurski teaches a “standard light globe 26” (Stachurski, col, 2, line 55) and “a visual alarm 18 . . . in the form of a strobe light.” The light globe 26 can “illuminate an area in essentially the same manner as if the globe 26 were connected directly into the socket which receives the connector 22.” Stachurski, col. 2, lines 56-59. Globe 26 therefore functions like a standard light bulb used in a lamp or other fixture and is not “locally directed.” The strobe light (visual alarm 18) of Stachurski is also not a locally directed light source.

The remaining cited references of Bailey, Rodhall, and Cross also do not teach or suggest a locally directed light source (or locally directed illumination means) selectively activated by the remotely wirelessly transmitted activation signal, as recited in part in claims 1 and 17 (and claim 19).

Therefore, at least for the reasons set forth above, claims 1, 17, and 19 are allowable. Claims 2-16 and 18 depend from claims 1 and 17 and are therefore also allowable. The rejections of claims 2-16 and 18 are traversed but not expressly argued in light of the allowability of the underlying base claims.

### **Conclusion**

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that this application is in condition for allowance. Favorable consideration and prompt allowance of the application are respectfully requested.

The Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned if the Examiner believes it would be useful to advance prosecution.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Amy Salmela", written in a cursive style.

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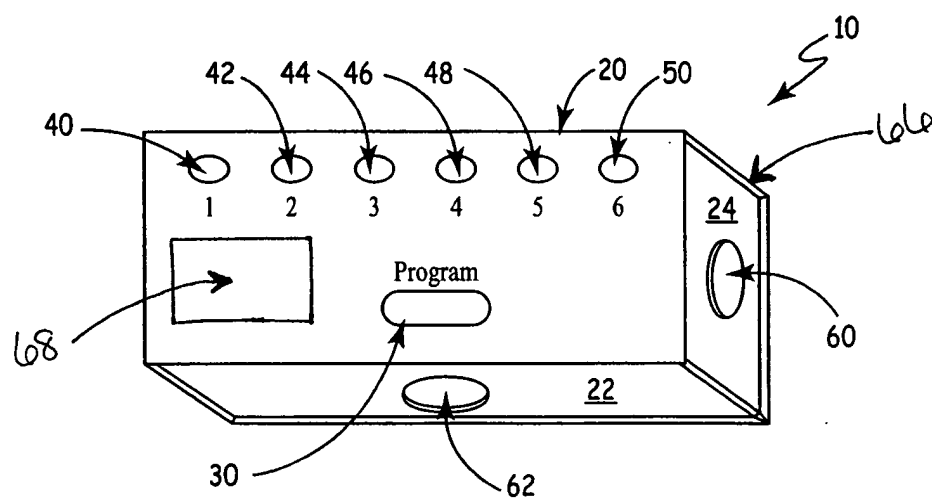


FIG. 1



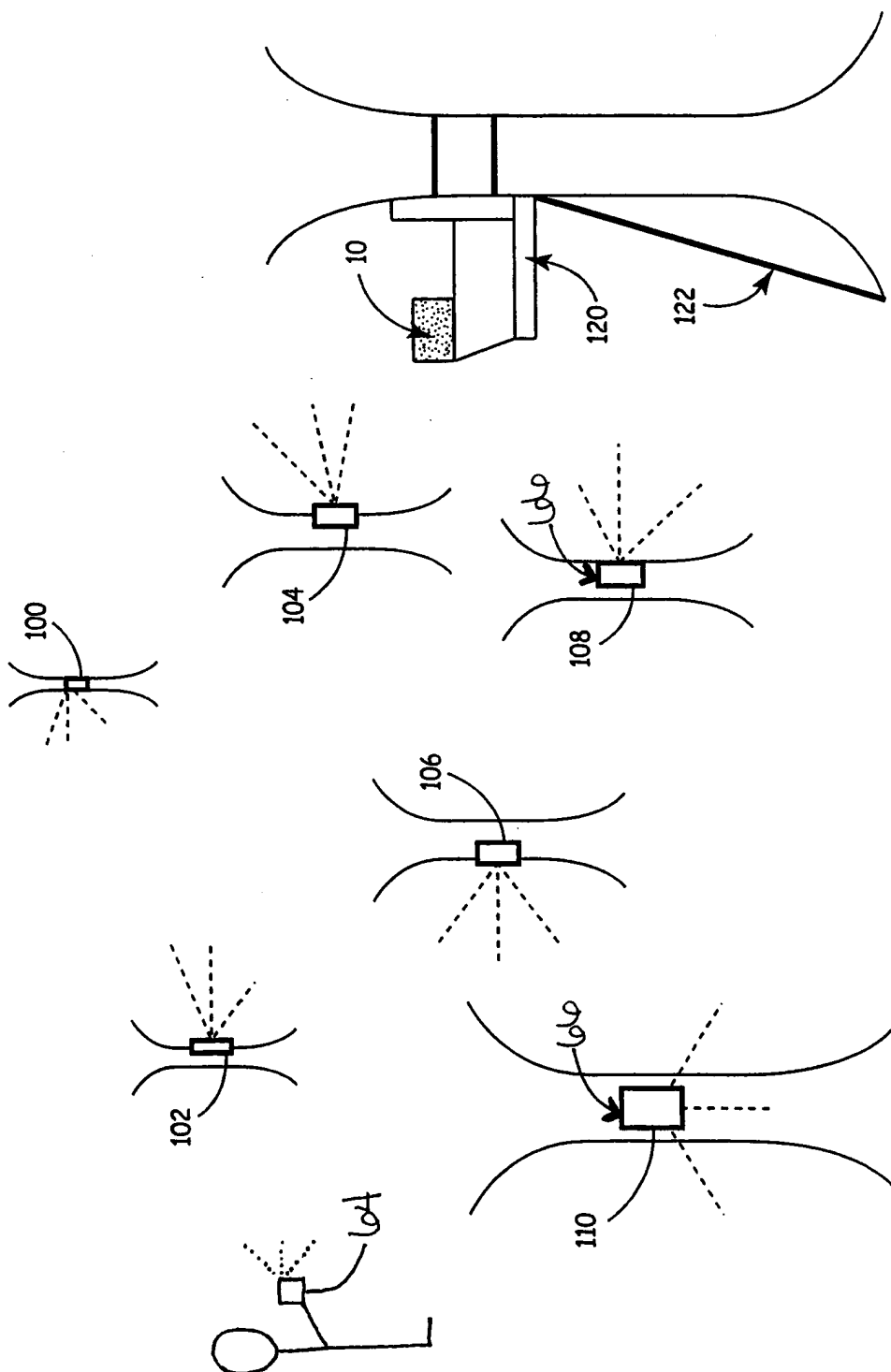


FIG. 3